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"Oh No! Not Again!"

— Said the General

GERMAN REPORT Exclusive

"Oh no! Not again!" President Kennedy is alleged to have exclaimed on May 7th this year when he heard that West German Chancellor Adenauer was once again trying to obstruct big-power settlement of the German problem.

"Oh no! Not again!" is what a famous British General exclaimed in autumn 1945 when he heard that Adenauer, then Lord Mayor of Cologne, was intriguing to upset allied unity on the treatment of post-war Germany. Now read the exclusive GERMAN REPORT story below:

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has new plans to wreck East-West understanding in Europe, according to reliable reports from Bonn and Paris.

Before he retires, the 86-year old Chancellor plans to lay the foundation for an authoritarian and predominantly Catholic "Western European Federation", based upon West Germany's powerful heavy industry and army, and upon the nuclear arms potential of de Gaulle's France. Support from fascist Spain and Portugal is already assured, according to these reports.

Adenauer's new plan is the third and much extended version of a very old plan. After the German defeat in World War One, Adenauer, then Lord Mayor of Cologne, plotted to detach the Catholic Rhineland from Germany and to attach it as a puppet state to France.

After the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War Two, Adenauer, once again Lord Mayor of Cologne, returned to his old plotting. GERMAN REPORT is able, for the first time, to reveal some details of this incident.

Here is the story, never before published: When British troops occupied North-Western Germany

in April 1945, they looked around for anti-nazi Germans who could take over the administration. Since Adenauer, as the result of a private quarrel with the nazis, had served a short and comfortable term of imprisonment, he appeared to be a suitable candidate, and he was restored to his old job as Lord Mayor of Cologne.

During the summer of 1945 he was involved in continual clashes with British military government, because he insisted on sabotaging denazification measures and acting in a generally autocratic fashion.

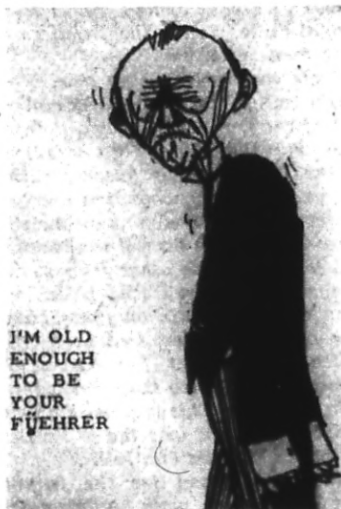
By early autumn, friction between Adenauer and British Military Government had reached flash point, and General Sir Gerald Templer, Director of Military Government, 21st Army Group, called for a report on the situation, and more particularly on Adenauer's background.

Plenty of information was available, since the British authorities had seized the archives of Cologne, including secret files on Adenauer's activities during the past 40 years.

General Templer, later Director of Military Intelligence in the British War Office, and today a Field Marshal, sat down to read the files. He studied the details of Adenauer's plots with the French for the formation of a separate Rhineland Republic in 1918-1923; he mused over Adenauer's attitude towards British occupation troops in the Rhineland after World War One; he saw full details of Adenauer's implication in a shady piece of stock-dealing in 1929; and read Adenauer's abject letter to the Nazis in 1934 begging for his pension back (see GERMAN REPORT, November 24th 1961).

While General Templer was studying the documents and wondering what to do, for Adenauer

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despite all his faults was an efficient administrator, he was handed the latest report from British intelligence. This report stated that in the preceding few days Adenauer, through Catholic channels, had contacted General de Gaulle, French Prime Minister, suggesting that he, Adenauer, might launch a movement for the establishment of a separate Rhineland-Ruhr-Saar state which should be economically integrated with France.

According to one source, the British intelligence report stated, Adenauer and de Gaulle had already met secretly to discuss the project.

This latest report was too much for General Templar. "Oh no! Not again!" he exclaimed, and ordered that Adenauer be sacked forthwith.

For reasons of international policy the real grounds for the dismissal were never announced; it was officially stated that Adenauer had been removed from his post for "inefficiency".

Adenauer, deprived of his post, remained out of active politics for a few months until he was picked by the Americans as the best candidate to head the movement for the establishment of a separate West German state. With massive American support he became first West German Chancellor in 1949.

The story of the Adenauer-de Gaulle plot of 1945 does not end here, however. In the fluid state of German politics immediately after the war, up-and-coming politicians were spying upon each other as hard as they could. One of Adenauer's Rhineland rivals was the late Dr Robert Lehr, Minister of the Interior in the first Adenauer Government. Lehr discovered details of the Adenauer plot and shared them with his two personal assistants: a bright young lawyer named Dr Gerhard Schröder, and a very sinister figure named Herr Zech-Nentwig, alias Dr Nansen, a former high SS officer. Well-informed circles in Bonn suggest that knowledge of the full details of the Adenauer plot has greatly helped the careers of both men. Dr Gerhard Schröder is today Adenauer's Foreign Minister; Herr Zech-Nentwig is an influential and extremely prosperous lobbyist in Bonn.

"INCIDENTS"

By the Editor

In the last week of May there were a number of "incidents" along the frontier of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin. In the course of these incidents, a number of bombs were exploded, damaging the wall which delineates this frontier, and West Berlin police shot and killed a young GDR frontier guard.

Some minor incidents may be regarded as inevitable along a frontier, which, like the frontier through Berlin, runs through the heart of a city, but there are strong reasons to believe that the recent incidents in Berlin were deliberately planned by certain forces in West Berlin in order to sabotage the efforts at present being made to normalise the situation there.

Let us look first of all at the bomb explosions. The West Berlin authorities pretend to know nothing about them; but after the bombings, West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt declared: "The West Berlin police have no orders to protect the Wall". If you put this declaration into other words it means: "Come on, all you saboteurs, and throw your bombs. We shall do nothing to stop your attempts to heat up the cold war."

The shooting affrays occurred when frontier guards of the German Democratic Republic attempted to detain persons who were acting suspiciously in the frontier area. They challenged these persons, and when they refused to halt, the frontier guards, like sentries anywhere, opened fire. Since many western press accounts of these incidents were very misleading, I should stress that this shooting was confined to the territory of the German Democratic Republic; that is to say, the frontier guards were carrying out their normal duties inside the frontiers of their own state.

While they were doing this, West Berlin police stationed on the other side of the frontier, who had nothing to do with the case at all, opened fire on the GDR frontier guards, killing one and seriously wounding another.

Just imagine for a moment the row there would have been if the incident had happened the other way round. Imagine that West Berlin police had been chasing a man on the western side of the frontier, and that GDR police had opened fire across the frontier in order to help the wanted man to escape. This is precisely what happened, but it was the West Berlin police who shot to kill.

The real reason for the frontier incidents which may, unfortunately

be repeated at any time, is that the West Berlin authorities, supported by Chancellor Adenauer's Government in Bonn, do not want a sensible agreed solution of the West Berlin problem, and are ready to use dynamite and rifles to prevent it.

The only lasting solution, which would prevent such incidents, is the conversion of West Berlin into a demilitarised free city, as the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union have repeatedly proposed.

When such a solution is reached — and it will be reached, sooner or later, then there will no longer be any danger that Britain and other countries may be dragged into international complications, up to and including war, as the result of "frontier incidents" manufactured by the cold warriors of West Berlin and Bonn.

Less Jail in GDR

People who break the laws in the GDR should not be sent to prison if another way of dealing with them would be adequate. This is the main trend of an important decision reached by the State Council of the German Democratic Republic on May 24th.

The decision stated in part:

"The growing strength of the socialist system of society has not yet been given full recognition by the judiciary, and as a result this growing strength has not been fully utilised in combating criminality and educating law-breakers.

"When an offence is committed it is necessary to regard very broadly the circumstances and the conditions; it is necessary to study fully the personal circumstances of the accused; and it is necessary to differentiate in choosing the most suitable punishment. The great majority of offences committed in the GDR do not arise from a hostile attitude towards the workers' and peasants' state."

The State Council suggested that much more use should be made of punishments which did not mean imprisonment, such as probation, public reprimand, and the increasing use of non-official "Conflict Commissions" in the factories for dealing with minor offences.

The State Council set up a special commission which should report by September this year on all aspects of the problem.

COME OUT OF FREEZE — Says "TRIBUNE"

Though the American plan for international control of the access routes to West Berlin has had the desirable effect of upsetting Dr Adenauer, it remains just a piece of paper. It is no use defining a negotiating position unless negotiations are undertaken.

Desultory talks between ambassadors are not negotiations, however helpful they may be as a prelude to negotiations. And the plain fact is that the West has taken no steps towards a settlement of the Berlin problem since Mr Khrushchov postponed the signing of a peace treaty with East Germany...

It is time that Western diplomacy came out of the deep freeze. For it is the Western position in Berlin that is at stake. Soviet and East German aims were largely realised when the wall went up last August.

The obstacle to a settlement, of course, is the refusal of the West to recognise the existence of the East German Government. It is a refusal that serves no interests other than those personified in Dr Adenauer and General de Gaulle.

What are the objections to recognition? There are none that do not dissolve as soon as they are examined. The British Government doubtless finds Mao Tse-Tung as objectionable as Walter Ulbricht, yet it maintains diplomatic relations with him. The Americans dislike the Government in Moscow as much as the Government in East Berlin, yet they have an Embassy in one place and not even a Legation in the other.

It is not enough to suggest that bringing East Germany on to a 13-nation organisation to supervise communications that run across East German territory is as much recognition as is desirable. Until more is given, the people of West Berlin will remain as insecure as they are now.

The "liberation" of the East German population is not a foreign policy aim of the British and American Governments. It is the West German Government which encourages the extremists who want to recover the "lost territories" in the East. No British or American interests are served by such a policy.

In the State Department paper on Berlin, which has aroused so much anguish in Bonn, there is a partial acceptance of these realities. Military action against East Germany, it seems clearly understood, means military action against the whole

Warsaw Pact. That is out of the question, no matter what grandiose dreams the leaders of the West German armed forces may indulge in.

So where does the West go from there? Recognition of the East German Government does not need to be accompanied by a declaration of affection for Herr Ulbricht and his Government. But it could start a chain reaction of settlements of other outstanding European questions, the most important of which is the exact status of West Berlin itself.

For it would be the clearest indication yet that Bonn does not speak for the West, that the Western alliance is not harnessed to aggressive aims and that realism (a quality more appreciated in Moscow than any other) has finally triumphed in London and Washington.

("Tribune", London, May 25th 1962)

Berlin-Baghdad Consuls OK'd

The GDR and Iraq will open consulates general in Berlin and Baghdad, it was officially announced on May 26th. Hitherto the GDR has been represented in Iraq by a trade mission. Immediately after the announcement, Dr Werner von Barga, West German Ambassador in Baghdad, announced that he would protest against the exchange of consuls. Dr Barga, an old member of the Nazi Party, was ruled "unsuitable for diplomatic service" by a West German parliamentary commission in 1952.

Listen to Berlin

Radio Berlin International, the Voice of the German Democratic Republic, can now be heard in English at 269 metres on the medium waveband every evening from 2100 to 2130 GMT (10 pm British Summer Time).

Shortwave programmes in English for western Europe can be heard at 1730, 1930 and 2100 GMT on 49.34, 49.06, and 41.10 metres.

Other English-language programmes include:

Africa

From 1615 to 1700 GMT on 24.98 metres.

North America

From 0100 to 0230 GMT on 31.38 metres.

Who Said This?

"Fear New Greater Reich"

"We have historical grounds for fearing that as soon as Germans begin to hope, they will hope for a new Greater Reich... Germany should be disarmed and both forbidden and prevented from manufacturing any arms or instruments of war. She should be allowed no military force or military organisation except necessary police... (Controls) will be effective only if the Powers have the determination to live up to their agreements and continue to be willing to enforce the controls... After World War I Germany was able to arm for new aggression because the Allies were divided among themselves."

Allen W. Dulles in "The Problem of Germany", New York, 1947

GDR Collapsing?

West German government circles suddenly "disclosed" at the end of May that the economy of the German Democratic Republic was on the point of collapse, and that the GDR Government has applied to West Germany for immense credits to buy coal, machinery, foodstuffs and drugs.

On May 30th an official spokesman in East Berlin stated that the "disclosure" was a damp squib, intended to influence current negotiations on a sensible settlement of the German problem. The facts of the case were that more than two months earlier the GDR had suggested to Bonn that West Germany might conclude a long-term agreement with the GDR on the supply of hard coal. West Germany is today over-producing hard coal, and has some 12 million tons on its dumps: the GDR would be glad to conclude an agreement to import three million tons annually for the next ten years, in the normal way of business. The GDR had also enquired about the possibility of importing machinery and equipment valued at about 500 million marks.

The spokesman stated that no proposals at all had been made for the import of special quantities of foodstuffs, and that there had never been the slightest suggestion of asking for credits for food imports. All negotiations on foodstuffs had been conducted within the framework of the normal trade agreement between the two German states.

How Many Still at Large?

By Willy Frischauer (in the London "Evening Standard")

Whenever I go to Germany (which is frequently) I cannot escape an eerie feeling that in acknowledging the greetings of some of the extremely pompous, middle-aged natives, I may unwittingly be shaking hands with a murderer.

Fantastic? Impossible? The product of a nasty mind with a built-in persecution mania? Before you answer that one, bear with me while I examine some of the German gentlemen who are currently occupying the dock in the (West) Berlin Criminal Court. Had you — or I — met them a few months earlier what would we have found?

In his plushy office in the (West) Berlin branch of a provincial bank we might have come face to face with the manager, Herr Alfred Filbert. The officer dealing with our problem at a police headquarters in Lower Saxony could have been Captain Bodo Stuck. In the counting-house of a Munich commercial firm, Chief Accountant Greiffenberger could have expertly answered our Common Market query.

Oh, there was also the chairman of the Oldenburg Artisans' Chamber, and a higher civil servant in local government.

Having lived comfortably under their own names, as respected citizens in their communities, all these men were suddenly arrested during the last few months. Now — 17 years after the end of the war — they stand trial as leaders of SS Action Group No. 9, one of the nazi genocide organisations which systematically exterminated millions of Jews, Poles and Russians. Mr. Filbert and his friends are accused of having, between May and September 1941, murdered or aided and abetted the murder of 11,000 Jews in the nazi-occupied Soviet region of Vilna-Vitebsk. Filbert collaborated with Eichmann, with whom he also sat on the nefarious 1939 SS extermination council.

It is no accident that the verdict on Filbert will be handed down within days of Eichmann hearing the decision of the Israeli court on his final appeal. For, had not Eichmann's sensational capture and trial reminded the world of the unspeakable nazi atrocities and shamed even the hardened West German "administrators of justice" into action, it may well have taken much longer than 17

year to flush men like Filbert out of their cosy positions.

Not surprisingly under the circumstances there are some who suspect that the Adenauer authorities have not been trying too hard to unmask the nazi murderers in their midst.

But lest this be regarded as an unwarranted insinuation, I produce two pieces of evidence. One is an official report dealing with war criminals and issued by the Bonn Ministry of Justice last year.

"Already in 1952," it says, apparently with a straight face, "inquiries were made into Eichmann's whereabouts. They remained unsuccessful. According to paragraph 205 of the penal code, owing to the absence of the suspect, an investigation against Eichmann initiated in Berlin in 1953 had to be abandoned. But in 1956 the Frankfurt public prosecutor obtained a warrant for Eichmann's arrest."

Whereupon nothing happened, except that four years later a handful of Israelis without the benefit of a warrant went out and got him.

What else could one expect when — the second item of evidence — a West German Provincial Minister of Justice can solemnly announce in this month of May 1962 that "the de-nazification of judges in Baden-Wuerttemberg is about to be completed."

He was referring to men who, during the nazi regime and in the name of the Fuehrer, pronounced death sentences for political offences on some of their hapless compatriots.

All of which goes some way towards explaining why it required the irritant of the Eichmann trial (and the discreet but purposeful dispatch of some pretty damning evidence from Jerusalem to Bonn) to get the German judiciary moving. How much has been done? What remains to be done?

Between 1945 and 1961, according to West German statistics, 11,127 Germans were indicted for nazi crimes of violence — about half of them by allied, the other half by German courts. Of these 11,127 men, 818 were condemned to death and executed.

The West Germans say that roughly 450 persons are still awaiting trial for war crimes. Another 150 known war criminals are said to be hiding abroad.

Well, after Eichmann, who? There is no doubt at all that Martin Bormann is dead, and little doubt that Gestapo Chief Muller was also killed in the battle of Berlin (1945, not 1962). The top nazi war criminal still at large is one Alois Brunner who worked with Eichmann in the Gestapo Department IV A 4B, dealing with the extermination of the Jews ... Today Brunner may be anywhere in the Middle East.

Competing for second place on this horror list are two former concentration camp doctors who carried out medical experiments on human guinea-pigs with fatal results — Dr Josef Mengele and Dr Hans Schumann. Until a year or so ago Mengele, we know, lived openly in the Argentine practising medicine under his own name. When West Germany applied for his extradition he disappeared — having obviously been warned. But Mengele, I have reason to believe, will not escape the penalty of his crimes.

Dr Schumann is in Ghana. Extradition proceedings are pending but seem to be taking a long time.

But for each of these top three nazi criminals there are inside Germany (East and West) — at a low estimate — 1,000 men with blood on their hands; and — at another modest reckoning — at least ten times as many who know them, condone their criminal past and help them to remain undetected.

I find the immunity of these 3,000 guilty men and the existence of the tens of thousands of their silent abettors — many in high places in the police, in the judiciary, in industry, yes, and in the Government — more disturbing than the survival of Brunner, Mengele and Schumann.

("Evening Standard",
London, May 28th)

(GERMAN REPORT adds: One or two nazi criminals may conceivably still be hiding under false names in East Germany; but they are certainly not being aided and abetted by high officials in the police, judiciary and government. In the German Democratic Republic, key posts in these services are occupied by veteran anti-nazis, who suffered themselves in the prisons and concentration camps. It is only in West Germany that old nazis or nazi sympathisers rule the roost and protect their old pals.)

Automation in the GDR

By Max Reich

The Josef Orlopp ball-bearing factory in Berlin will be fully automated. There are only five fully-automated factories of this type in the world — in the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and Japan. West Germany has no such factory.

When I read that the original plans, which called for completion of automation by 1963, were advanced by the workers to October, 1962, I went to investigate and came to the following conclusions:

(1) There is more individual initiative and more possibility for workers and management alike to display initiative under "regimented" socialism, than under "free" capitalism.

(2) In spite of propaganda to the opposite, the incentive supplied by socialist organization of work, is superior to the incentives of "competitive" capitalist organization of work.

(3) The socialist organization of society in a technically advanced country creates unlimited opportunities for the speedy further development of the economy.

(4) Technology too, is not divorced from politics, but can receive a mighty stimulus from it.

To start with the last point:

When I tried to find out what master-mind in electronics, or what technical invention made it possible to plan finishing a complicated project in nine months instead of 24, I found it was not the technical know-how that initiated the wonder — but the "politicians", the party group in the factory, and from political rather than technical considerations.

For information, therefore, I went to the factory party group.

Meet Fritz Leinung, 31, a worker at the factory. Fritz stands for a whole generation, a product as well as a creator of the socialist society in the making.

He is a worker, an electrician by trade, and an intellectual. Sent by the factory to study at the university, he now holds a degree in social science. He is like many of his generation — the new intelligentsia who have a manual trade in addition to their professional training and university degree.

Fritz says: "We went to university from the factories and enriched our professional or scientific studies with the practical attitude of manual skill,

the knowledge of life of working people, and the experience of cooperation of workers in the factory."

He is a Communist, one of the leaders of the factory party group, devoted to socialist society and proud and happy for its vigorous unfolding in the past six months.

Like many East Berliners, Fritz too has relatives in West Berlin and hopes they will soon be able to visit each other again.

"They won't recognize the place," he says, with a glow of satisfaction, foretasting the surprise on their faces when they see all the developments. He means not only the rapid building going on in all parts of the capital and all over the republic.

For Fritz Leinung is a humanist, with an urgent sense of responsibility to society in general and to his workmates in particular.

When the question of what kind of course of instruction for the apprentices of the Josef Orlopp factory was debated, Fritz was for an all-embracing course, beyond the mere technical, a course including general education.

Some opposed this plan. "We cannot afford it," they said. "We need skilled people as quickly as we can get them."

Fritz could not accept this argument. "If we send our apprentices to school now, they will finish in 1964. They will be about 21 years old. How will the world look when they are 40? Will they be looked down upon as half-educated when they are in their best years? That was the fate of workers under capitalism. If we educate our young people now, it must be with the standards of the year 2000 in mind."

This argument decided the issue.

The warmth of Fritz Leinung's comradeship does not exclude even those who as yet cannot understand socialism. They are confused, because their minds have been warped by decades of life under capitalism. "Time will convince them," he is certain.

We talked for two hours, touching on many subjects — his factory, his socialist homeland and personal matters, the past, the present and future. Not once did I hear a commonplace cliché.

For this man is a rounded personality — young, enthusiastic, imaginative and realistic at the same time.

And what has all this to do with automation?

Everything! Because automation under socialism is nothing like automation under capitalism.

Here, the human element is taken into consideration in automation with equal importance with the technical element. Automation for whom, for what? For profit or for the people?

To understand why automation, which is for them such a blessing, easing work and providing abundance for society, is in capitalist society a curse, robbing workers of their jobs and throwing them into hardship and poverty, Fritz Leinung, and his comrades have to turn their minds topsy-turvy.

The factory party group discussed this question. They came to somewhat the following line of thought:

By the end of 1965, the last year of the seven-year plan, the GDR will be in a position to move to a higher stage of socialist planning and pro-

Win a New Reader

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duction — to lay the foundation for communist society.

The mode of production of communism will be automation. The Josef Orlopp plant will be automated.

The factory group decided that its offering to socialism would be to provide the party with the experienced and trained technicians for automation in practice, when the party discusses future plans after 1965.

To provide the experience that knows what problems are involved in automatic production requires a minimum of three running years. If Joseph Orlopp is automated by the end of 1963, as was planned, only two years experience would be available in 1965. This was not enough. Therefore, they have to be ready a year ahead of plan.

There is another important consideration. West Germany is bristling with people not only talking of war, but actively preparing for it.

Not that Fritz is afraid of them — he combines a strong fist with his fine mind and big heart. He is ready to meet his enemies. But Fritz Leinung has three children. His parents too had three children. Fritz does not want his children to repeat his experiences — preparation for war, the horror of war and destruction of war.

To beat his enemies, to knock the armaments out of their hands before they can use them, Fritz has another weapon in mind — to excel.

To transform his homeland, the GDR, into a higher stage of society, as a living witness to the power of socialist living and planning is the aim of Fritz and his comrades. The enemies are getting ready fast and there is no time to be lost.

Thus, technical problems had to be subordinated to political considerations. It was necessary to complete the project in less than half the allotted time.

But was it possible? The party committee of the Josef Orlopp ball-bearing factory proved it is also possible. Fritz Leinung told me how the party committee had explained it to the workers and technical staff and eventually got their enthusiastic cooperation.

Told of the plan, the older specialists shook their heads in doubt. Out of their sense of responsibility, they turned it down as impossible.

They judged the project from their sound experience as specialists. How could they have known that when socialism releases the creative powers restrained by capitalism, the laws of technology, which they applied to capitalist conditions, also change?

Duckhorn is an older worker, a skilled man, an electrician, a product of the best tradition of German craftsmanship. He has a good tech-

nical aptitude, is industrious and has an inquiring mind. He had these qualities, the good heritage of the German worker, before socialism came to Germany.

And yet old Duckhorn today is not the same person he was ten years ago. Something that still lay dormant in him then could only unfold when the inhibitions of capitalism were removed.

Today, if he applies his knowledge acquired by reading, by teaching himself, and uses his experience to speed up production, he does not have to worry that some workers will be thrown out of a job because of it.

Duckhorn, who had no formal professional training, is respected in the factory by both workers and management for his knowledge acquired the hard way, as if he had a university degree. Then, his children, who also work in the same factory, are given every chance and are helped to qualify themselves.

All this has done something to Duckhorn's attitude to the factory where he works and to the state whose citizen he is.

In the Josef Orlopp factory, there are 128 workers like Duckhorn, a team of inventors and rationalizers.

There is also a new type of engineer — young, grown up under socialism, and combining the courage of taking risks, of deviating from conservative methods, with patriotism. It is a new kind of patriotism, where the pride in one's homeland is reinforced with the knowledge that all its wealth belongs to the people.

From their understanding of being in the service of social progress, they derive a satisfaction and enthusiasm no money could buy under capitalist conditions.

Even the older engineers whose knowledge and vast experience is invaluable, those who gave the verdict "impossible", were carried away by the courage, devotion and talent of the young engineers.

The factory party group not only overcame the resistance of the "doubters", but created such an enthusiasm for its plan that the whole working force was welded into a unit with one single purpose.

This enthusiasm and unity was achieved by unleashing the creative

ability and initiative of everyone in the factory and by showing respect to every member of the staff, regardless of his political views, and by finding the proper human approach to everyone — to those who want to build socialism, those who are impatient to speed up the job, and those who are not yet convinced of socialism.

This is the human element that has consciously and in unity accepted an aim because it knows what the social results of achieving it will be. It is the strength of socialism that can clearly reveal the consequences of the workers' activity, whereas capitalism has to conceal them.

This also finally convinced the older specialists, whose two main objections had been:

(1) "You cannot force technology by political arguments!"

(2) "You cannot plan creative work!"

The answers were: "But you can decide what is most essential and together and uniformly take aim toward the essential, and direct all minds into the search for answers to specific problems."

The German saying, "Caution is the mother of wisdom," was changed to, "Collectivity is the mother of wisdom."

With cooperation from everyone, and with a large pool of "inventors and rationalizers" to draw from, the old, time-wasting method of consecutive steps could be replaced. Instead of planning step by step, with the next step always depending on the preceding one having been completed and tested, the simultaneous method was introduced.

The whole project was broken down into its various components. Separate teams assumed responsibility for each part of the job and the problems arising from it.

Thus, no team has to wait for another unit and no time is lost. As with a prefabricated house, the individual parts will be ready and only require assembling.

A revolutionary method requires revolutionizing the mental habits and attitude of the workers too. To solve problems in advanced technology you must have knowledge and there is no knowledge without study.

Automation here too has the opposite effect under socialism to what it has under capitalism. There is no becoming a mere appendage to a machine, mastered by it. Through cooperation, and through every worker learning to understand the operation of the complicated machine, he will become its master and make it his servant.

(Condensed from "Canadian Tribune", Toronto)

Low-Grade Lecture of the Year (USA)

"The other day 7-year-old Kent Wick addressed his second-grade class at Judson School on the subject: 'The Menace of Communism'." "Arizona Republic", March 12th 1962

HOW TO REPORT ON GDR

Short Course for Journalists

By Lothar Kusche

(GERMAN REPORT is pleased to present its journalist readers with the following tips on how to report on the GDR. These tips are provided by Lothar Kusche, one of the most gifted satirists of the German Democratic Republic).

Dear Sir,

We are delighted to enclose the first lesson in our correspondence course for Western journalists. You will note that our infallible method is based upon the experiences of the very best West German reporters. Success is guaranteed. The situation today is that although the GDR does not exist, it is, after all, there. As a result you might find yourself in the unfortunate position of having to visit this non-existent area to report on your experiences. The money which you spend on this correspondence course will certainly not be wasted.

Yours truly,

EASTERN VIEW, Ltd., Cologne

Paragraph 1

a) Do not embark upon your excursion as though you had to make a picture for yourself; take the view that all that is necessary is to confirm the picture which you already have, based mainly upon articles which have already appeared in your own paper.

b) The following basic points must be included in the picture which you present, although you may, of course, vary the details:

- I) A vast darkness lies over all those in the East.
- II) There is no Coca Cola there, but only Vita Cola, which tastes just the same but is not the same thing; it is therefore impossible to speak of culture.
- III) Ladies' fashions in the East are not the same in every detail as those in the West; therefore there are no fashions in the East.

IV) Nobody can buy stocks and shares in the East; this means they are unfree.

c) If you pay strict attention to the points outlined above you will find it easy to interpret all objective observations in accordance with your subjective prejudices, or those of your boss.

To make our method clear we give you here some examples:

Observation:

A young lady in summer without stockings.

Interpretation:

Many young ladies cannot afford stockings.

Observation:

A young lady in summer with stockings.

Interpretation:

In view of the poor nourishment provided, many young ladies suffer from cold feet and therefore have to wear stockings, even in summer.

Observation:

A butcher's shop full of people.

Interpretation:

Meat is so rare that people riot when they see it.

Observation:

An empty butcher's shop.

Interpretation:

Meat is so dear that nobody can buy it.

Observation:

The ruin of a church is being cleared away.

Interpretation:

The Communist regime is tearing down the last churches.

Observation:

A church is being renovated.

Interpretation:

One single church is being built in order to strew sand in the eyes of Western observers.

Paragraph 2

a) Always assume that all citizens of the GDR regard the Bonn Government, which they did not elect, as their real elected representatives.

b) Always assume that everything done in West Germany is the highest form of human activity.

c) Always assume that everybody should regard 13 as an unlucky number since you do yourself; this means that people who do not regard 13 as an unlucky number must be liberated. (Other examples can of course be chosen.)

Paragraph 3

Always present some touching individuals in your report. These can best be invented before you embark upon your journey. The following types have always proved very serviceable:

a) The shabby man with something of hidden pain in his glance; he does not name the origin of this pain because he is afraid of something, which he does not name so that he

should not have unspecified difficulties with some unspecified person or persons.

b) A shabby old woman who has not eaten a slice of cake for the past ten years and who is dressed only in a pair of well-worn military boots from the Franco-Prussian war and a ragged dress which probably dates back to the Thirty-Years War.

c) In general, people whose eyes are misty.

Paragraph 4

Take care to stress the following points:

a) Any shortcomings should be presented as catastrophes.

b) Any successes should be presented as "window-dressing" which of course does not impress you.

Paragraph 5

Do not hesitate to suggest that the Communist regime is on the brink of economic collapse, as you have undoubtedly been reporting for the past few years. Do not allow yourself to be fooled by the apparent improvements in the standard of living. This can best be interpreted as an alarming sign showing that catastrophe is very near; it is helpful to take a parallel from the medical field — patients often show a short-term apparent recovery immediately before they die.

Paragraph 6

If somebody should look at your car, and at you, be sure to note the sadness and envy in his eyes. Conclude from this incident that such people have never seen a car (except in their dreams) and have certainly never seen a journalist like you (even in their dreams).

Paragraph 7

If you see an empty pram this proves that in the GDR no-one has time for love.

Paragraph 8

Put your ear close to the foundations of the GDR so that you can hear the rats gnawing. If necessary gnaw a little bit yourself.

Paragraph 9

Enliven your report with "cultural" observations. A good point to make is the profound depression which rules amongst the population because of the lack of abstract sculpture.

...

The following numbers of our correspondence course will be dispatched upon receipt of the modest sum charged for this essential aid to modern journalism.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

Now at last we know the truth about the ghastly oppression practiced in East Berlin. We owe this revelation to Mr Alex M. Sloan, headmaster of Coylton J. S. School in Ayrshire, Scotland. At Easter this year he visited both halves of Berlin, and brought back this important observation, published in the "Ayr Advertiser" on May 17th:

"As my English companion pointed out, the designations applied to public conveniences seemed to put things in perspective. In the West, the notices read 'Ladies' and 'Gentlemen': across the wall, in the east, the signs read 'Men' and 'Women'."

We have, of course, been trying to keep this quite ghastly fact quiet for years: but the dauntless Scottish dominie has dragged it out into the light of day. One point bothers me, and I hope some Ayrshire reader can clear it up for me: do the conveniences in Mr Sloan's school bear labels reading "Young Gentlemen" and "Junior Misses"?

I don't intend to go into the mass of other misinformation provided by Mr Sloan in his long article in the "Ayr Advertiser", but one of his remarks gives me an opportunity to get something off my chest which has been poised there for several weeks. Mr Sloan notes that in the Karl Marx Allee, East Berlin's main show residential street: "All the way along these streets the facing tiles on the fronts of the buildings were falling off, exposing the bare bricks and giving the onlooker the impression that the whole affair was, to use an apt expression, Jerry built."

His observation is true enough: these big apartment houses were rushed up in 1952-53: a new and untested method of fixing the facing tiles was used, and it has not stood up to the ravages of time, so that extensive re-facing is having to be done. Was it due to "socialist inefficiency"? Apparently not, for I note that in West Berlin's Hansa Quarter, the showplace of West Berlin reconstruction, the facing tiles are snowing down from the walls too. In this field, at least, the East-West peaceful competition stands at 1:1.

Again the Judges

Let us have another look at the West German judges. As old readers know, well over 1000 West German judges and public prosecutors held key positions in the nazi "Special Courts" and military courts, and most of them were involved to some extent in the

passing of purely political death sentences passed on Germans and non-Germans for "capital offences" such as telling anti-Hitler jokes or trying to hide Jewish children destined for liquidation.

Thanks to the efforts of the Committee for German Unity in East Berlin, and a few brave individual efforts by West Germans like young Reinhold Strecker who ran a one-man campaign against these judges, the West German Government felt it necessary to include a special paragraph in the new Law on the Appointment of Judges passed a few months ago. The Government was worried about the effect on the "image" of West German democracy of the continued employment of these very nasty nazi judges, and Paragraph 116 of the new law provided a way out by offering full pensions immediately to judges and prosecutors "who feel themselves morally-burdened by reason of their activities during the Third Reich".

"Get-out Clause"

This new "weaseling-out" paragraph was designed to clear the embarrassing facts out of the way without hurting anyone. But Chancellor Adenauer did not reckon with the thick skins of these nazi jurists. The deadline for resignation on full pension was set for June 30th 1962, but so far only a minute handful of the judges concerned have taken advantage of it. In the West German Province of Baden-Wuerttemberg, a province which took the job of purging the worst nazi judges relatively seriously, 57 judges and prosecutors were identified as having played an active part in passing terrorist death sentences during the Hitler period. They were all cross-examined, and urged to retire: only 14 have done so. No hard figures are available for other provinces, but the situation is believed to be even less satisfactory there. Still, a start has been made, and the resignation of the 14 jurists shows once again that even in the totalitarian atmosphere of West Germany today, public opinion, and in particular public opinion abroad, can do something to hinder renazification.

I saw another example of the same thing a few weeks ago. A French colleague of mine was doing some research into a particular nazi crime in occupied France, with a view to

writing a book about it. In the course of his research he discovered that two of the SS officers implicated in the crime had, after the war, been appointed to important posts in the West German police. He was quite sure of his facts, but to satisfy his publishers he wrote to the West German Ministry of the Interior asking whether it was true that Herr X and Herr Y held positions in the police.

For a month or two, nothing happened: then he received a polite note from the Ministry of the Interior, ignoring his query about the police posts these men held, but informing him that "owing to information which had recently come to light", proceedings were being taken against Herr X and Herr Y with regard to war crimes they were believed to have committed. Checking the matter up through other channels, my French colleague discovered that the investigations in the case had begun a few days after he had written his letter of enquiry.

I think this shows satisfactorily that the Bonn Government is sometimes sensitive to accusations abroad that it is using SS murderers in key posts. I am afraid this sensitivity only extends to minor characters like police inspectors; real top notch nazi criminals like State Secretary Hans Globke can literally get away with murder. But it does show that public opinion can still do some good.

Biography

While we are on the subject of nazi criminals in high places, I would like to report a few more details from the career of the West German Minister of Justice, Dr Wolfgang Stammberger. In his official autobiography, Dr Stammberger has only this to say about his activities during the nazi era: "1940-1945 participant in the war."

It sounds harmless enough, but in fact Dr Stammberger was lieutenant in the infamous "Punishment Battalion 999" of the nazi Wehrmacht. This punishment battalion was formed of concentration camp inmates, largely German resistance fighters, who were conscripted into the nazi Wehrmacht and sent out on suicide missions such as clearing minefields. The officers of the unit were, of course, fanatical nazis who could be relied upon to see to it that their soldiers did not survive the war. And one of these officers, Dr Wolfgang Stammberger, is today Minister of Justice in West Germany.